

Miller & Rhoads

Mail Orders Filled at Advertised Prices.

High-Class Muslin Underwear

Not in price, but in quality, finish and style.

The Muslin Underwear that comes into this house is all carefully inspected by an expert before going on our tables.

The garments were made in factories working under the most sanitary conditions.

Every woman has an ideal in her mind as to the kind of underwear she'd make herself if time permitted her to do the work.

You'll find these garments up to the highest of these ideals.

Gowns, good nainsook, chemise neck, short sleeves, round yoke effect of lace inserting, lace edge neck and sleeves, \$2.75.

Gowns, extra quality nainsook, square or round neck of Swiss insertion, short sleeves, \$3.50.

Skirts, good cambric top, deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with lace insertion and edge, \$2.50.

Skirts, Cambric top, deep lawn ruffle, rows of fish-eye Val. insertion, with clusters of tucks between, Val. edge, \$4.00.

Drawers, good nainsook, lawn ruffle, two rows of lace beading and ribbon above the ruffle, which is trimmed with lace insertion and edge, \$1.75.

Drawers, good nainsook, lawn

ruffle with Swiss beading and ribbon above the ruffle, lace edge, \$2.00.

Corset Covers, good quality nainsook, full front, round yoke effect of lace insertion, lace edge on neck, \$1.00.

Corset Covers, fine lawn, Val. insertion lengthwise in front, lace edge on neck, \$1.50.

Chemise, good nainsook, round yoke effect of Val. insertion, wide lace beading, with ribbon and lace edge; skirt has lawn ruffle edged with lace, \$2.50.

Chemise, good nainsook, round neck, yoke effect of Val. and Swiss insertion, lace and beading on neck, skirt has deep lawn ruffle, finished with lace edge, \$3.

Our spring importations of French Hand-Made Underwear now here.

CHEMISE, \$1.25 and upwards; **DRAWERS**, \$2.50; **GOWNS**, \$2.75.

Finest French garments that come to this country.

May Nanton Patterns, 10c by mail, 12c.

TEXT BOOK PURCHASE ROUNDLY CONDEMNED

Report Shows That Virginia Pupils Pay Higher Rate Than Charged Elsewhere.

MULTIPLE SYSTEM TO BLAME

The State Board Criticized and Changes Recommended to Protect the Citizens.

Uniformity in the school books of the State under a single list is unanimously recommended in the report of a special committee of the Virginia Legislature which has been considering the matter of text-books during the past two years. The fact that the price of books used in Virginia at present is higher than that charged for the same books in other States, is clearly shown. The additional cost on books used by the pupils in Virginia schools ranging all the way from 1 per cent. to 60 per cent. The report fixes the blame for this state of affairs both on the multiple list system now in vogue and on the State Board of Education, which the report distinctly states did not, in the opinion of the committee, sufficiently safeguard the interests of the State in the matter of prices.

Under a joint resolution of the last Legislature, the Board of Education, consisting of Speaker Byrd, Delegate Cox and Senator Strode, was directed to sit during the recess of the General Assembly, and report on the matter of text-books connected with the school book supply. The report is unanimous in its opinion that the present system of text-books in Virginia, but does not find that the way is open for the State, with due consideration to economy, to publish the text-books used by the public school pupils at present.

Proves Charge by Table.

The elaborate table presented with the report shows the value of various standard text-books in different States, and proves conclusively that Virginia pays the highest price for the same books. For instance, the graded literature book used in Virginia costs 25 cents, while in South Carolina the price is 15 cents. In the case of the history book, Virginia at 45 cents, is sold to the children of Texas at 32 cents, the additional cost to Virginians being 50 per cent.

Speaking on this line, the report says: "It can be generally said that the Virginia pays the highest price for school books than any other State in the Union with the exception of perhaps two, and this is true whether the State have a multiple or a single adoption."

Since the people of Virginia pay out annually for text-books for the primary and grammar school grades over \$250,000, it can readily be seen what this inequality means. The report also shows that the State Board of Education has failed to make the best possible selection of books, and that the method of adoption in Virginia is a surrender of this power and an evasion of its responsibility. The committee urges the General Assembly to pass such laws as will prevent the continuation of the plan of 1904 and to establish beyond question the principle of the single book list.

That the change from the multiple to the single list should be made in such a manner as to work the least hardship, the committee recommends that those counties that desire may continue to purchase books now in use for a limited period, whether the books are adopted for the single list or not.

That contracts were not carefully made, and that the State Board of Education did not sufficiently safeguard the interests of the State is shown by the fact that the present Superintendent of Public Instruction has obtained considerable reductions in the prices of certain books recently added to the list by the selection of intelligent negotiation with the publishers.

gle list, the committee asks that its adoption be for six years instead of four, and that no change be made in the list after its adoption unless the necessity therefor plainly exists; and that it shall be made a penal offense for a teacher to teach or allow to be used any text-book other than those adopted, a law which is now in force in several States.

Distribution Plan Costly.

The present system of distribution is held to be costly because of the unnecessary profits to the middlemen. For instance, Maury's Manual of Geography sold in Virginia for \$1.15, in North Carolina for 85 cents. If Virginia could secure the North Carolina price, and the Baltimore price, the middleman by State distribution, the Maury's Manual would cost the Virginia child 75 cents, or 40 cents less than at present. From the figures presented as to the number of copies used, the saving on the item of geographies alone would be \$16,811.50 in the period of two years and four months.

The report holds it to be against public policy to permit the adoption of any book written or owned by a person connected with the public school system of the State. The Thomas spelling blanks are sold at 8 cents, when the same blanks can be bought for four cents.

Further, the committee can see no reason why the children of Virginia should pay 25 to 40 cents for a primer, when Indiana children are satisfied with a primer taught from a primer costing 10 cents.

In regard to the purchase of books for the traveling libraries, the committee condemns the practice of purchasing large numbers of books from a single firm or dealer without competition as bad in principle and not to be tolerated.

Liquor dealers were very much disturbed yesterday when they found a report showing the value of various standard text-books in different States, and proves conclusively that Virginia pays the highest price for the same books. For instance, the graded literature book used in Virginia costs 25 cents, while in South Carolina the price is 15 cents. In the case of the history book, Virginia at 45 cents, is sold to the children of Texas at 32 cents, the additional cost to Virginians being 50 per cent.

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Under the present system of listing books for public school use the publishers are put to the dual expense of presenting their publications before the State Board to have it put on the eligible list, and then before each of the 117 local school districts to have the books used, entailing a cost for the presentation of books, employment of agents and attorneys, estimated at not less than \$200,000, which the publishers naturally expect to get back from the people of the State.

Uniformity and economy are destroyed by the State Board of Education's failure to make the best possible selection of books, and that the method of adoption in Virginia is a surrender of this power and an evasion of its responsibility. The committee urges the General Assembly to pass such laws as will prevent the continuation of the plan of 1904 and to establish beyond question the principle of the single book list.

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HAWKINS'S PLANT PARTLY WRECKED

Fire in Commercial District Put Under Control by Good Work.

SECOND THERE IN A YEAR

Thirteenth Street Coffee and Peanut Roasting Concern Suffers Heavy Damage.

Fire last night partially wrecked the coffee and peanut roasting plant of the A. W. Hawkins Produce Company, at 23 South Thirteenth Street, and the damage will probably amount to several thousand dollars. How the blaze originated could not be learned, but the most plausible story is that it originated in the roaster, whence it spread rapidly to the second floor. A citizen turned in the alarm near midnight, and when a couple of engines arrived the place was surrounded in a dense column of smoke, which gushed forth from every window, door, and crevice, at times completely hiding the building from view. It was in the heart of the commercial district, temporary alarm was felt by those who have business places nearby.

When the wind on the building burst into flame, and it looked as if the fire might result in a disastrous conflagration, but streams were turned on from front and rear, and the fire was kept under control. Most of the wooden flooring and other material was destroyed, and the building was left in a state of ruin. The stock was mostly saved. Coffee, peanuts, apples, oranges, bananas, potatoes and all such market produce were stored in the building, but it is believed that much of this will be found to be intact.

Nearly Buildings Saved.

Wallenstein's building, the north side of the W. Hawkins place, and Crovo's and Ruse's, adjoining on the south, were unharmed, though all three buildings were much damaged in the fire at the same place last night. Streams were turned on through the windows from the front side, another stream was turned on from the rear, and the fire was kept under control. Most of the wooden flooring and other material was destroyed, and the building was left in a state of ruin. The stock was mostly saved. Coffee, peanuts, apples, oranges, bananas, potatoes and all such market produce were stored in the building, but it is believed that much of this will be found to be intact.

It was at this same place, a little west of the Hawkins place, that the fire last night. The fire at that time was much more extensive and damaging than last night, for it had spread to the building on the east. Some people think the place is haunted because the building is No. 23, situated on Thirteenth Street, and that the number 23 frightens the stoutest heart.

READING-ROOM FOR CHILDREN

Rosemary Library Managers Provide for Comfort of Little Folk.

The board of directors of Rosemary Public Library, being fully aware of children's needs have set apart a room in the library, corner Fourth and Franklin Streets, to be known as the children's reading room.

Already there are on its shelves between 600 and 700 books written for young people, and encyclopedias and reference books are included, so that school children can find all the reference books they may need. This children's reading room is well warmed and lighted, and open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

The ladies of the library board expect to give an afternoon tea every Thursday during the month of March, and the proceeds of the tea will be devoted to buying books for the children's library. For years past children have been having a "tea" of books, and during the year 1907 2,672 children did their reading there. From this time they will have a separate room, and the books and reference volumes will be placed. This room is now ready for use, and the young people are cordially invited to enjoy its benefits.

HEALING WITHOUT MEDICINE

Sometimes Possible, Says Dr. Knight—Christian Science Not Entirely Right.

Taking as a basis for his argument, the psychological experiments practiced by two eminent Boston ministers, Dr. Ryland Knight and Dr. William Miller, Dr. Knight, as practiced by a Boston Church, at Calvary Baptist last night, showed by cases that healing can be effected without medicine and by quoting from authorities on the subject, that the nerves have more control over the body than is usually thought of, and that frequently people are cured of bodily diseases by relieving some tension on their nerves.

As to the hearing of the nervous on the physical system, he said Christian Science is not entirely right, and that the mind can be healed by prayer, it is Christian-like. But the teaching that there is really neither pain nor disease, but only a false belief, and that the mind can be healed by prayer, it is Christian-like.

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New Bank President



CHARLES D. LARUS.

DIRECTORS ELECT LARUS PRESIDENT

Alderman and Tobacco Man Succeeds Fairbank at Capitol Savings Bank.

C. D. Larus, president of Larus Brothers Company, member of the Board of Aldermen from Henry Ward, and one of the leading business men of the city, was elected president of the Capitol Savings Bank, at a meeting of the directors yesterday, to succeed S. G. Fairbank. Other officers elected were: John C. Hagan, vice-president; Robert M. Kent, cashier, and Clinton L. Williams, assistant cashier. The old board of directors, with the addition of G. Fairbank, Nat Frazier and H. M. Smith, Jr., was re-elected. Reports of officers, which were in every way gratifying, showed that the volume of business for 1907 was larger than that of the preceding year.

DECEMBER DEATH RATE

Total Number Was 226, With 263 Deaths Reported During the Month.

The Health Department reports that during December there were 226 deaths in Richmond—125 white and 101 colored, and average these ten were non-residents. This shows a decrease from the 263 deaths reported for the month of November, and for the same period of the previous year.

During the month 248 births were reported—124 white and 124 colored, and average these ten were non-residents. This shows a decrease from the 263 deaths reported for the month of November, and for the same period of the previous year.

Antitoxin was distributed free during December, and thirty-two cases of diphtheria were reported with only two deaths and four cases on hand at the end of the month.

MRS. JONES ENTERS SUIT

Wants \$10,000 From Former Tenant for Malicious Persecution.

Alleging malicious persecution and illegal arrest on the charge of larceny, Mrs. Fred Jones, of 308 East Main Street, filed suit in the Law and Equity Court yesterday against G. T. Schoonover and Miss Katie Lawson, for \$10,000 damages. She is represented by J. Kent Rawley and George C. Grayson.

Mrs. Jones was arrested two weeks ago on a larceny warrant and immediately acquired by a lunacy commission. Schoonover and Miss Lawson, who are from West Virginia, were charged with the larceny of a diamond ring and Mrs. Jones at the time of the trouble which led to her arrest.

MITCHELL NOT GUILTY

Acquitted of Charge of Having Criminally Assailed Blaney Richardson.

Edward Mitchell, charged with having criminally assaulted Blaney Richardson, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. Abner Richardson, of Henrico county, was acquitted yesterday after a hearing which lasted the entire day's session of Henrico County Circuit Court. The jury brought in its verdict after a deliberation of one hour.

It was alleged that the crime was committed in July, 1907.

Mrs. Bellent reported again.

Reported for the fourth time on the charge of allowing a nuisance to exist on her premises near Main Street between Harpers and Washington Streets, Mrs. F. Bellent was called again in the Police Court yesterday. As the case has been appealed, present hearing was continued until February 5th.

Baseball Barker Is Appointed Magistrate to Succeed Herman Nolte.

Hanging out from the door at No. 609 1-2 East Leigh Street, the passerby may see dangling in the wayward breeze a legend notifying all ye people that James T. Conolly, alias "Leather Lunge," alias Jimmie Squeezor, alias "Scorecard Jimmie," is now a Justice of the Peace, ready to swear out warrants against any and every body ready to conserve the peace, and any price Jimmie has been appointed magistrate in the place of Herman Nolte, resigned, and he promises that he will be just to all and partial to none, a righteous magistrate and a shining example of virtue to those below and those above his exalted position. Everybody knows Jimmie, and everybody likes him. His familiar cry is known to all who frequent Broad Street Park during the baseball season, and as a Barker for "double-headed" his equal has never been found. His sale of scorecards reached an astonishing figure, and the rattle of a coin in his jeans heralded his coming as he strolled about the park with various and sundry announcements. Whether Jimmie can afford the time this year to what was so profitable a business is rather doubtful, for now that "Leather Lunge" is a magistrate, people will swear out warrants and have each other arrested just for the pleasure of it and the joy it will afford Jimmie.

Church Hill Medical Society.

An important called meeting of the Church Hill Medical Society will be held tonight in the office of Dr. Foster, 221 East Broad Street, at 8:30 o'clock.

W. L. Douglas

\$3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

I make and sell more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other \$3.50 shoes.

MARSHALL CHOICE OF POLITICAL RING

Attempt to Elect Outsider as Water Superintendent Meets Serious Opposition.

OLD MEN IN SERVICE IGNORED

Conservative Members of Council Want to Defer Election Till Settling Basin Is Finished.

Notwithstanding the powerful effort of an alleged political ring in the Council to elect William P. Marshall Superintendent of the Water Department, the fight against him has reached that point where it is believed the opposition can succeed in holding off the election until July. The fact that this so-called ring has picked up an outsider, absolutely unfamiliar with the work of the department, at the same time ignoring men of ability, who have served the city with fidelity for more than a quarter of a century, has provoked no end of adverse comment.

Think Bolling Should Complete It.

With the hope of having Mr. Marshall placed in the office made vacant by the promotion of City Engineer Bolling, the faction supporting him is seeking to prevent any change in the ordinance by which a consolidation of the departments might be effected. The opinion of the older and more conservative members of the Council is that no election should be held until July, at which time Mr. Bolling's term as superintendent would have expired. The main reason for this is that Assistant Superintendent Davis can carry over the work of the department, while Engineer Bolling may have an opportunity to complete the settling basin work, a project which involved the expenditure of about \$400,000.

If Mr. Marshall should be delegated to complete this undertaking City Engineer Bolling would refuse to be responsible for it.

Mr. Bolling has made no statement one way or the other as to this matter, and, indeed, he is taking no part in the contest, although his friends declare that his responsibility would cease with Mr. Marshall's election. It is the desire of a large number of members that Mr. Bolling be permitted to continue supervision at the settling basin.

Mr. Bolton's Clean Record.

Although he is not a candidate, First Assistant City Engineer Jackson Bolton is regarded as the most capable man for the position of superintendent. It is known, however, that he would gladly accept, if elected. Had Mr. Bolton been out of the race Mr. Bolton would have been made City Engineer, and this being true, it is pointed out that he would be a far more capable head of the Water Department than Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Bolton is a well known and faithful, and there was never a hint of suspicion against his private or public record.

Together with the fact that he is a first-rate engineer, with close knowledge of the water works system, would make him the logical man if Council would be guided by fitness.

Great Opportunity for Graft.

During the current year the department of water works has cost the city about \$150,000. This amount has been much larger in years past. Had Mr. Bolling been an unscrupulous man he could have made a fortune by dark deals with supply establishments. His one aim, however, was to give the city the best service and produce the least cost. He is a man of high character and honor, with his salary and a clean and honorable record. The same can be truthfully said of Mr. Bolton and Mr. Davis, whose efficiency and honesty have never been questioned. For these and other reasons the argument is made that the city should promote officers whose ability and integrity is recognized, without going outside to experiment with new men—the choice of politicians.

There would be less objection to Mr. Marshall if his election should be deferred until July, thus giving City Engineer Bolling an opportunity to turn over the settling basin as a finished and successful enterprise.

P. and P. Company Fined.

In the Police Court yesterday morning the Virginia Paving and Paving Company was fined \$40 for allowing four horses to feed so fast that no alley was law.

The Scully Is Found.

NORFOLK, Va., January 29.—The British steamer *Vodmore*, of the John Line, made Hampton Roads to-night with the cargo of coal, and was found by the crew of the tug *Coastwise*. The cargo was found to be a mass of coal, showing distress signals.

WORKED ALL NIGHT TO RESCUE A COW

Fire Built Near Animal, Fastened in Ditch, and Thrifty Officer Milked Her.

Two police officers, a justice of the peace and a chauffeur bravely attempted last night to extricate a two-year-old cow from a ditch into which she had fallen near No. 2111 Grove Avenue.

She was taken to the sea, and stuck, striving to get out, but only wedging herself deeper into the soft mud.

The officer pulled her out, and the chauffeur lassoed her around the legs, and the policeman got her by the horns, and all pulled together, but there was no sign of her getting out.

After several hours of effort, the cow was finally pulled out, and the officer milked her.

Knowing that she would freeze to death if left in that position, they all set to work to get her out, and the officer lassoed her around the legs, and the policeman got her by the horns, and all pulled together, but there was no sign of her getting out.

After several hours of effort, the cow was finally pulled out, and the officer milked her.

Suits \$12.75, were \$20.00 Overcoats \$12.75, were \$20.00

It takes quality as well as price concessions to make real bargains. Our stock is recognized as one of high standard, so our reductions mean bargains of extraordinary value.

Gans-Radt Company

BOARD MUST ISSUE PERMIT TO RAGLAND

CODE NOT PERFECT, SAYS INSPECTOR

Judge Grinnan Holds That City Cannot Prevent Erection of Stores on Residence Streets.

CITY ATTORNEY OUT OF CASE

Only Hope of Appeal Is Through Council—To Serve Mandamus. Writ To-Day.

Without the formality of taking the matter under advisement, Judge Grinnan, in the Chancery Court yesterday, sustained the plea of J. F. Ragland, for a writ of mandamus against the Board of Public Safety, and thereby laid down the broad proposition that a citizen cannot be denied the right to erect stores in the residential sections of Richmond. Although he sought long against what his lawyers characterized as the arbitrary action of the Building Inspector and the board, Mr. Ragland won his fight in the end, and there is hardly any probability that City Council will authorize or sanction an appeal.

Citizens Cannot Appeal.

In refusing to permit the complaining property owners to come in as parties at issue, Judge Grinnan has left the only right of appeal in the city.

Inspector Beck and the three members of the Board will not volunteer and advance their private funds to test the case further, which means that the only hope of the citizens of Grace Street is to have the Council pass a resolution and appropriate money for litigation in a higher court. Inasmuch as the inspector and the Board could not cite an ordinance in justification of their position, the case must be guided by the opinion of the City Attorney in the first instance, the Ragland permit will be issued to-day or to-morrow, and the work of erecting six stores on Fifth Street, at the corner of Grace, will begin at once.

City Attorney Out of Case.

City Attorney Pollard and Assistant City Attorney Anderson retired from the case yesterday when the court's opinion was rendered. The city's demurrer was overruled, and the case was then taken up on its merits, and on the answer submitted by Colonel Anderson and Colonel Eugene C. Masie, which the court construed to be evasive, the issue showing a clear violation of a constitutional right.

Messrs. Nelson and Nelson, counsel for Mr. Ragland, met every statement, relying mainly upon the fact that there was no law which could prevent a man from improving his property, showing, moreover, that there was no ordinance to keep business establishments out of the residential districts.

Lowenberg May Get Permit.

The opinion of Judge Grinnan is of far-reaching importance, for the reason that it was the first legal interpretation of a question which has been rather vexatious to the municipality since the creation of the office of building inspector. The petition of D. Lowenberg, for a permit to erect stores on Main Street was refused, but the Board of Public Safety will be required to reverse itself, Mr. Lowenberg getting the full benefit of the Ragland appeal.

City Attorney Pollard would not discuss the case last night, although the decision of the court is vindication of his position. Had his advice been regarded, the permits would have been issued long ago.

OFFICIALS RE-ELECTED